stated that the power deficit at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan Period would increase by almost 100% from the existing level, despite the massive investment envisaged in the sector;

(b) what is the present State-wise power deficit;

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the situation and with what results; and

(d) what is the estimated impact on the industrial and agricultural sectors of the 100% increase in the present power deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) No, Sir. The Minister for Energy had stated that the energy deficit at the end of the Eighth plan period is expected to be about 2%.

(b) Statewise power deficit is given in the enclosed statement. [*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No 20].

(c) An additional generating capacity of about 38,000 MW has been tentatively envisaged for commissioning during the Eighth Plan period. For optimum utilisation of existing installed capacity, renovation and modernisation of some of the existing Thermal and Hydro power stations has been/is being undertaken. Reduction in transmission and distribution losses, efficient load management and energy conservation are some of the other measures which would improve the availability of power.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Difference in power tariffs

525. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how do the present average costs of generations/supply of electricity compare in various States;

(b) what are the average estimated agricultural tariffs in different States; and

(c) whether it is fact that farmers of Andhra Pradesh have to pay about 1/3rd of the tariff as paid by farmers of Rajasthan; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The average cost of generation and supply of different State Electricity Boards during 1987-88 is given in Col. 3 of the statement at Annexure.

(b) The tariff, for power supply to agricultural pumpsets, has been fixed under two distinct system:—

(a) Flat tariff, based on a monthly/annual charge per BHP relating to the rating of the pumpset, irrespective of the quantum of power consumed.

(b) On the basis of metered consumption at a prescribed tariff per unit of power.

The annual tariff, on the basis of a flat tariff for a 5 HP pumpset and average revenue realised per kwh for supply to agricultural consumers, are indicated in Cols. 4, 5 and 6 of the Statement at Annexure.

(c) The details are contained in the statement at Annexure. [*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No 21].

राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

526. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन दिल्ली में हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन में किन-किन महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर विचार किया गया; और

(ग) इस सम्मेलन में लिए गए विभिन्न निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के विद्युत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय): (क) से (ग) राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन 23 व 24 जनवरी, 1989 को दिल्ली में हुआ था। सम्मेलन में 7वीं योजना के कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा की गई थी तथा आठवीं योजना के कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा की गई थी तथा आठवीं योजना से संबंधित मुद्दों एवं विकल्पों, विद्युत विकास एवं पर्यावरण संबंधी मुद्दों, प्रभावशाली ग्रिड प्रबंध, युक्ति संगत टैरिफ तथा ऊर्जा संरक्षण के साथ-साथ विद्युत क्षेत्र से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर संसद सदस्य एवं राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन में की गई प्रमुख सिफारिशें 8वीं योजना में लगभग 38,000 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़ना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उपाय करने, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के प्रबंध एवं वित्तीय कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने, 8वीं परियोजनाओं को पर्यावरणीय एवं वन संबंधी दृष्टि से शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान करने, ऊर्जा संरक्षण के लिए दस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने, यदि विद्युत उत्पादन में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के कारण उपलब्ध निधियों में बढ़ोतरी होती है तो इसे प्रोत्साहन देने, विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए ऊर्जा के नवीकरणीय स्रोतों की भूमिका को महत्व देने, राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड स्थापित करने तथा कम अवधि में निर्माण की जाने वाली गैस पर आधारित परियोजनाओं पर अधिक बल देने से संबंधित थी।

Setting up of Gas Terminal in Maharashtra

527. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government to set up an additional Gas Terminal in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what action the Central Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) Government have noted a request received from Maharashtra State Government for setting up a second oil and gas terminal in the State.

Wastage of rupees two Crore in BPCL Installation

528. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item entitled "Rs.2 crore wasted in BPCL Installation" which appeared in Free Press Journal, Bombay dated January 18, 1989; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Government has seen the Report in this regard.

(b) As the facilities are being suitably utilised and have not been rendered useless as alleged, no action is called for.

Gas Cracker project in Uttar Pradesh

529. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for Rs. 2,000 crores gas cracker project in Uttar Pradesh has been indentified;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.